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The People's Korea

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11th Birthday of CHONGRYUN Celebrated

A scene of a central meeting to celebrate the 11th founding anniversary of CHONGRYUN held on May 25 in Tokyo

In celebration of 11th anniversary of the founding of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), Korean citizens in Japan held meetings on May 25, looking back with a sense of pride on the path they had traversed in the past 11 years under the guidance of CHONGRYUN.

On May 25, 1955, CHONGRYUN was formed as an organization truly representing the rights and interests of the Koreans in Japan and embracing their unanimous will.

A central meeting to celebrate the 11th founding anniversary of CHONGRYUN was held that day at the Bunkyo Public Hall in Tokyo with the participation of over 3,000 Koreans.

Silk banners from the homeland were conveyed at the meeting amidst the warm applause of the participants.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee made a report at the meeting.

He said:

The formation of CHONGRYUN was an event of historic significance in the life of Korean nationals in Japan.

Today, Korean residents in Japan are meeting to celebrate the 11th birthday of CHONGRYUN in the midst of the struggle to defend the democratic, national rights, including the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to promote the independent unification of the fatherland.

He reviewed the patriotic activities CHONGRYUN had successfully carried out in the past 11 years, surmounting manifold difficulties and trials.

Then, he called on the Korean residents in Japan to further intensify the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism from South Korea, thwart the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea, sweep away the Pak Jung Hi clique and to promote the independent unification of the country.

He also called for an intensive struggle to defend the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan.

Stressing that national education is a sacred patriotic work for defending the sovereignty and dignity of our nation, Chairman Han Duk Su declared that Korean nationals in Japan would further strengthen and develop their national education, rejecting the assimilation education the Japanese authorities were going to impose upon them.

He condemned the scheme

(Continued on page 2)

Messages from International And Foreign Social Bodies

On the occasion of the 11th founding anniversary of CHONGRYUN, a large number of congratulatory messages were sent from international orgnizations and social bodies in various foreign countries to the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN.

The message from the Central Council of Trade Unions in Poland said:

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the creaction of your organization, the Polish trade unions are conveying cordial greetings and wishes of success in your work and struggle.

Congratulatory messages in a similar vein were sent from:

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions (joint telegram with the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China and the All- China Youth Federation), the Polish Peace Committee, the Polish Students' Association the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Hungarian Women's Council, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the National Friendship Association of the German Democratic Republic, the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia.

Adam Malik Denies Indonesia's New Relations with S. Korea

Adam Malik, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Indonesia, declared at the May 19 meeting with Korean Ambassador to Indonesia, Pak Wang Sup, that "Indonesia would have no ties with South Korea in the future. Indonesia would neither develop nor expand its relations with South Korea," according to reports from Djakarta.

Adam Malik said that he "flatly refused" the ask of a South Korean official to recognize South Korea.

"There is no change in the policy and attitude of the Indonesian Government toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Indonesian Government supports the struggle of the Korean people for making the U.S. troops pull out of South Korea and unifying the country by themselves" and "Indonesia will not establish any new relations with South Korea," Adam Malik declared.

Ambassador Pak Wang Sup conveyed relief money to Adam Malik for the victims of the recent natural disaster in Indonesia, for which the latter expressed thanks on behalf of his Government and people.

AT GANEFO

Korean Weight-Lifters Win 5 Medals

Korean weight-lifters carried off one gold, three silver and one bronze medals at the 1966 weight-lifting invitational tournament of the New Emerging Forces held in Peking.

Korean lifter Pak Dong Keun placed first in the 52-kg class event with a lift-total of 290kg by pressing 85kg, snatching 90kg and jerking 115kg.

Three silver medals were garnered by Kim Se Hyun in the 75-kg class, Kim Yong Il in the 82.5-kg class and by Kim Jong Il in the 90-kg class events, respectively.

Kim Yung Soo came third in the 67.5-kg class event.

Korean People in Fatherland Mark CHONGRYUN Birthday

In celebration of the 11th founding anniversary of CHONGRYUN, Korean people in the North held various, colourful gatherings.

A broadcasting soiree to mark the CHONGRYUN birthday was held on May 21 at the Pyongyang Radio Art Theatre under the joint sponsorship of the Pyongyang Broadcasting Committee and the General Overseas Compatriots Affairs Bureau under the Cabinet, KCNA reported.

Meanwhile, writers and artists in Pyongyang on May 24 gathered at the Chullima House of Culture to mark the 11th founding anniversary of CHONGRYUN.

The gathering was attended by Pak Woong Kul, Minister of Culture; Kim Sung Ryool, Vice-chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Choi Yung Hwa, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Writers' Union, and many others.

In the meantime, the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and many other public organizations in the fatherland sent a large number of telegrams of greetings to the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee, on the 11th birthday of CHONGRYUN.

French-Language "La Corée Populaire" Published

The first issue of the French-language paper, "La Corée Populaire," was newly published by our news service, Chosun Shinbosa, on May 25 on the occasion of the 11th founding anniversary of CHONGRYUN.

The four-page tabloid-size paper, to be published semi-monthly for the time being, will be widely circulated among French-speaking people in newly-independent African countries.

"La Corée Populaire" will familiarize its readers with brilliant successes of the Korean people in their socialist construction, the struggle of Korean people for the country's independent unification and the patriotic work of CHONGRYUN for the unification of the fatherland and for the defense of the democratic and national rights of Koreans in Japan.

The newly-published paper has brought to five the number of the newspapers published by Chosun Shinbosa: The Korean-language "Chosun Shinbo," the English-language "People's Korea," the Spanish-language La "Corea Popular," the French-edition "La Corée Populaire" and the Japanese-language "Chosun Shibo."

The frontal page of the French-language paper "La Corée Populaire"

S. Vietnam Youth Leader Calls on S. Korean Youth, Students To Frustrate Troop Dispatch

Tran Bach Dang, President of the South Vietnam Liberation Youth Union, recently sent a letter to South Korean youth and students, and called on them to prevent U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique from sending South Korean youth to South Vietnam to serve the U.S. war of aggression, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi.

He condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique for having decided, on the U.S. order, to throw at least one more South Korean division into the Vietnam war in addition to their present contingent of more than 20,000.

After listing many instances of atrocities committed by Pak Jung Hi mercenaries against the South Vietnam civilian population during raids ordered by the U.S. aggressors, the South Vietnam youth leader called on South Korean youth and students to stand up, together with the South Korean patriotic people, against the U.S. aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi traitors and prevent them from sending South Korean youth to South Vietnam to die in the place of the U.S. aggressors and take part in crimes against the South Vietnamese people.

A letter in a similar vein was sent to South Korean workers by Phan Xuan Thi, President of the South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions.

The Vietnam Women's Union also appealed in its recent letter to the South Korean women to frustrate troop dispatch by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

11th Birthday of CHONGRYUN Celebrated

(Continued from page 1)

of the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to frustrate the repatriation of Koreans in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has continued for the past seven years.

Korean nationals in Japan will strive more actively for the continuation of the repatriation work and for the freedom of travel to and from the homeland, he stressed in conclusion.

Then, congratulatory cables sent by the United Democratic Fatherland Front and many other social bodies in the fatherland were read out at the meeting.

Following these were read congratulatory messages addressed to the meeting by many international organizations and social bodies in various foreign countries.

After that, Japanese guests extended greetings. Included among them were Itaru Yonehara, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Hisao Ishino, Chairman of the Korean Affairs Countermeasure Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Ryoichi Yasutsune, Director of the Political Bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Kenzo Nakajima, representative of the men of culture in Japan, and many others.

Behind May 16 Coup in S. Korea

Conspiracy-Monger, U.S. CIA (2)

First Conventicle for Coup Attempt

According to *The May 16 Military Revolution* compiled by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" the first clandestine preparatory meeting for the coup was held around mid-March 1960.

In fact, however, this fails not only to coincide with facts but also to show who led the coup and how it was carried out. Judging from various reports printed in publications, the coup d'etat plot in South Korea was from beginning to end worked out by the U.S. imperialists, not an independent act of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

As early as early 1958, Robert Scalapino, American Far Eastern specialist and a professor at the University of California, submitted to the State Department a recommendation calling for the change of the puppet government in South Korea to a military ruler (Conlon report). The report formally advised President Dwight Eisenhower to consider replacement of the Rhee Government with a military junta in case of the former's collapse because the political crisis was gradually growing serious. The plan was taken up on the agenda of U.S. Congress as a practical matter in spring of 1960.

The reactionary militarists were picked for the plot, and the details of this farce were elaborated. Under instructions from CIA, Pak Jung Hi and Kim Chong Pil held closed-door talks to gather accomplices in the coup plot both in Seoul and Pusan.

The U.S. was compelled to hold over the plan, because the chance for the coup was lost on account of the April 19 Popular Uprising which occurred before the scheduled date for the coup by CIA.

"Dove Operation"

Far from being discouraged by the abortion of the project, the U.S. still more actively promoted the coup conspiracy.

All the policy-makers around President Kennedy, inaugurated in January 1961, agreed to stress the necessity for a coup in South Korea and came out as strong advocates for the coup plot. Edwin O. Reischauer, then a Harvard Professor, and American ambassador to Japan, said that those who would lead future South Korea, were the young military survivors of the Korean War and that he expected much from them.

In this way, CIA devoted its efforts to its so-called activities, or its aggressive and subversive operations against foreign countries, to an invasion of Cuba and a coup in South Korea. For these objectives, Richard Bissel, then undersecretary of CIA, assumed the whole affairs for the coup plot, and Widecker, former chief of the Korean chapter of CIA, and Major Cole, intelligence chief of the U.S. Eighth Army, joined him who had been engaged in secret service since the days of OSS (Office of Strategic Services). In reality, however, all these facts show that they were in the forefront merely keeping contact with the Pak Jung Hi-Kim Chong Pil ring, U.S. lackeys, and that the real leaders of the coup in South Korea were MacDonald, the U.S. Eighth Army commander, and Marshall Green, U.S. charge d'affairs in South Korea, and not Widecker nor Cole.

At last, the U.S. imperialists decided to stage a coup on the day of the first anniversary of the April 19 Uprising, and to use the "Dove Operation" planned out by Chang Myun "government" to crack down the struggle of the South Korean people, according to *Diary of A Refugee* by Son Sung Jo. Because this operation was to facilitate the mobilization of the forces necessary for the projected coup d'etat on the one hand, and to prevent any possible objection from the Chang Myun "government" on the other hand. Magruder assigned Kim Jai Choon and Pak Won Shik to the posts of chief of the general staff and Operational Chief of the Sixth Command Headquarters, respectively, and moreover, replaced the commanders of the regiments under the 33rd Division Command and Air-Raid and Combat Squadron with members of the so-called "principle force" group headed by Pak Chi Ok and Li Byong Wha. At the same time, U.S. imperialism appointed Pak Jung Hi vice-commander of the Second Army in charge of the Sixth Command headquarters. Thus, the preparations for the coup were being made half legally from the beginning of 1961 and openly pushed ahead with its execution scheduled for April 19.

(To be continued)

NEATO-Goal of Coming Seoul's Foreign Ministers' Conference

The "Foreign Ministers Conference of the Asian and Pacific Region" is scheduled to be held in Seoul for five days from June 14.

A direct product of U.S. Far Eastern strategy for world domination, the conference will be participated in by Japan, South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan and "Malaysia," SEATO member states Thailand and the Philippines, and ANZUS member states Australia and New Zealand. It is a follow-up of the preliminary meeting held in Bangkok from April 18 to 20.

The U.S. Administration will send its observer to bless the Seoul conference, according to South Korean Radio Hankook Moonwha. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are setting the stage for the meeting.

Finding itself in a pretty fix in the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, U.S. imperialism is seeking to employ the Seoul conference as a stepping stone to an "anti-communist collective security system" to bolster up their Asian strategy.

There is no denying that the conference is anti-communist, military and aggressive in its political character.

As Japanese newspaper Asahi Shinbun noted, "the Foreign Ministers Conference to be held at the initiative of the 'ROK' is an anti-communist, politcal meeting, and the Southeast Asia Development Conference sponsored by Japan was an "anti-communist economic meeting."

The Pak Jung Hi clique, indeed, did not conceal the military character of the conference, saying that he would submit to the conference a "proposal for the formation of a new military pact in the Far East and Asia" and that he would propose the draft of a charter similar to that of the SEATO."

This means that the forthcoming conference is designed to cook up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" planned by U.S. imperialism.

As is well known, the basis of U.S. strategy in the Far East and Asia is to complete an arc-shaped military encirclement to stamp out national liberation struggles in Asia and invade socialist countries in Asia.

To this end, U.S. imperialism framed up SEATO already in September 1954, linking it with NATO, and is now hard at work to form a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" centering on South Korea, Taiwan and Japan.

As a precondition for the formation of a "NEATO" (Northeast Asia Military Alliance), U.S. imperialism concluded mutual military treaties with Japan, Taiwan and South Korea, respectively.

The U.S. concluded in 1951 the "San Francisco Peace Treaty" and the "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" with Japan. Following this, in 1952 the "Japan-Taiwan Treaty of Amity and Alliance," in 1953 the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty," in 1954 the "ROK-Taiwan Friendship Treaty" and in 1960 the new "Japan-U.S. Security" Treaty were concluded.

An unfavorable factor for the formation of a "NEATO" had been the absence of "normal diplomatic relations" between South Korea and Japan. Therefore, U.S. imperialism had the criminal "ROK-Japan Talks," which had been going on for 14 years, hurriedly wound up and the "ROK-Japan Treaty," a militreaty in substance, was signed last year.

Thus, using the Pak Jung Hi clique, their most faithful running dog, the U.S. imperialists are doing everything in their power to lay a cornerstone for the formation of an "anti-communist military pact", using the forthcoming Seoul conference as a lever.

Nevertheless, the above-mentioned particpants in the Seoul conference have certain divergent views proceeding from their conflicting interests.

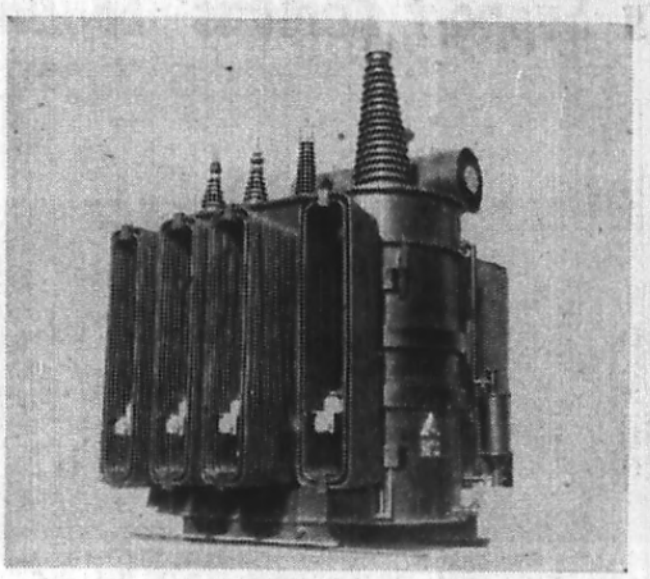
The Pak Jung Hi clique are running hog-wild to cook up an "anti-communist military system" on the instruction of the U.S., standing in the van of its other stooges. Speaking of the Japanese militarists, they are doing their best to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by subordinating, under the signboard of "assistance" and "cooperation," countries in Southeast Asia to its economy and by establishing its political rule over and military occupation of these countries. "Malaysia," a British Commonwealth member and Thailand, a SEATO member are interested more in "economic development" than in the formation of a new military alliance.

In other words, each is after the hegemony of the U.S.-projected "NEATO."

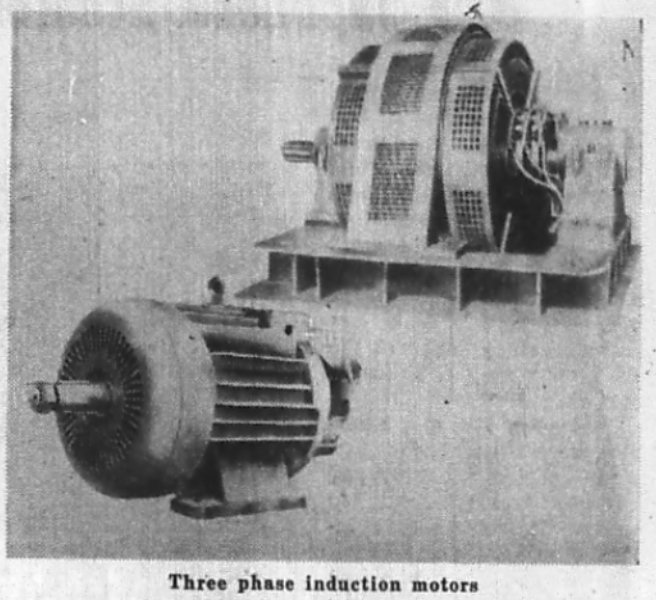
But they all want an "anti-communist security system" and are allied with each other in opposing, under the U.S. baton, the socialist countries and the national liberation movements in Asia.

In the final analysis, the Seoul conference is designed to promote the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and make Asians fight Asians. The Asian people will never overlook the criminal plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Korean Transformers and Motors



Three phase oil transformer of 45,000 kva



Three phase induction motors

The Daian Electric Appliances Factory furnished with up-to-date production equipment produces various kinds of transformers, including single phase transformers, three phase transformers, transformers for special uses and transformers for metres.

The factory also produces three phase transformers with a capacity of 0.3 kva to over 50,000 kva.

In addition to three phase oil transformers, the factory mass-produces transformers for furnaces and automatic transformers.

This means that North Korea can build power stations of any size on its own.

These transformers are featured by smaller dimensions per unit capacity and low comsumption of oil.

The factory also turns out a large number of fiigh-quality silicon steel plate and insulating materials, provided with cooling and ventilating devices, thereby increasing heat-resistance and wear-resistance.

Asynchronous motors are made of superior silicon steel sheet and insulation materials, and their main parts consist of a stator, a rotor and a bracket.

These transformers and motors produced in quantities at the factory not only satisfy the demand of the country's national economy but also are exported to foreign markets.

Technical data of transformer (oil) of 7,500—45,000 kva

Type (3 phase oil transformer)	Rated voltage		Frequency	Efficiency (%)	Weight (kg)		
	high voltage	low voltage			oil	internal parts	total weight
7500/66	66,000	6,600	60	98.8	6,100	10,045	28,186
15000/110	110,000	11,000	60	98.9	19,870	17,641	52,610
23400/60	60,000	11,000	60	99.126	17,610	22,907	54,750
45000/10.5	110,000	10,500	60	99.22	23,210	41,443	80,355

Electricity to Reach All N. Korean Villages in 1 or 2 Years

All the North Korean villages will have electricity within one or two years, according to a KCNA report. Electricity has now reached 96.2 per cent of North Korean villages.

By French Journalist

IMPRESSIONS OF KOREA

French journalist Jean Kanapa who visited North Korea in November last year contributed the impressions of Korea to the February 1,2,3,4, 8 issue of a French paper, L'Humanite . In his impressions of Korea entitled "Travel in the land of morning freshness," Jean Kanapa said:

In the northern part of this peninsula with many mountains and hills, which some years ago, were swept by the war that brought a permanent disgrace upon the American imperialists, a people full of optimism is dashing forward in towering spirit in the saddle of Chullima (winged horse appearing in an old legend of Korea), a symbol of Korea. Whither, then, has Chullima led North Korea? I went to Korea to see this for myself.

Reviewing the successes the people of North Korea have won after liberation in all domains of national economy, he said that North Korea has made "a record advance."

He devoted much space to introducing the achievements of the Korean people in the construction of self-supporting national economy.

It is quite understandable that the Korean people are boundlessly proud of them, he observed, and went on:

This pride of the Koreans one can witness at the industrial and agricultural exhibition in Pyongyang. Articles on display are all home-made.

Products on display at the exhibition, from lighter and saxophone, refrigerator, synthetic fibre, power shovel and lathe were all Korean make.

Jean Kanapa

It was an acute problem for Korea to build up an independent economy because the country was backward in the past and its territory has been bisected by the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its industry which had only just begun to rise was utterly ruined in the war.

The first thing for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to do was to develop a diversified economy by firmly relying on the efforts of its own people. Has this task been carried out? Yes, it has.

Writing on the new look on the democratic capital of Pyongyang, he said:

I had an opportunity to stay in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, in 1960. I must confess frankly that I could hardly trace its former looks.

In five years the city has undergone a complete change in the literal sense of the word. To be sure, as early as 1960 an entirely new city had sprung up in this land after having healed its war scars. Yes, it really sprang up from the earth, because the war had razed it to the ground leaving not a single house intact.

Now it is not an ordinary city but is a very magnificent and beautiful one.

There have appeared splendid modern buildings, smart-looking home-made trolley buses, new giant university buildings, the graceful grand theatre of traditional architecture of Korea, large stadiums and a new bridge spanning the Daidong river which runs through the heart of the city.

Indeed, it is a modern capital city rebuilt with meticulous care. I noticed radical changes everywhere, though they somewhat differ in degree.

Writing about the improved living of the workers, peasants and fishermen of North Korea, he said:

Then how about the life of the workers of the Kangsun Steel Works? A furnaceman there told me:

"I receive 90 won a month. (One North Korean won equals about 155 yen in Japanese currency) The overfulfilment of production plan or the cut of production costs brings additional payment of 70 per cent of monthly wages."

When the factory carries out its quarterly plan, prize funds are given by the State to the enterprise.

Workers are provided with work clothes free of charge both in summer and winter, and are regualrly supplied with shoes, sometimes even underwear.

Every year a furnaceman is given four pairs of shoes and 900 grams of polished rice a day free of charge. If he takes meals at the factory restaurant, all the cooking expenses including those for meat and edible oil go free.

His flat rent is 1.60 won including electricity charges and service water.

Of course, medical treatment is free, and there is a clinic for night-shift workers.

Then, he referred in detail to the development of rural economy, particularly to the achievements made in the course of cooperativization of the countryside and to a number of measures taken by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government for the agriculture.

(To be continued)

Major Cities in DPRK

WONSAN

Wonsan is an important port city south of the Bay of Yungheung and is the political, economic and cultural center of Kangwon Province. In the city are many factories and enterprises including shipyards and coach-buliding factories. The city has educational and cultural institutions, too.

Wonsan City is widely known as a resort, with beautiful natural scenery and a famous bathing beach, Songdo-won.

Heart of Wonsan City, the seat of the Kangwon Provincial Government

Gala Reception at Korean University to Celebrate Its 10th Birthday

820 Japanese Scholars Support Koreans' Education Here

Han Duk Su, President of Korean University in Tokyo, on May 21, called upon Japanese university professors and scholars to increase their support for Koreans here struggling to defend their right to education. He made this appeal in a statement made at a reception given that day on the university campus in celebration of the 10th anniversary of its founding in 1956.

Present at the gala reception were 820 eminent Japanese scholars, professors and research workers from 110 universities and research institutes across Japan.

In his statement, President Han Duk Su gave a hearty welcome to all the Japanese guests on behalf of all the faculty members and students of the university, and continued:

"As overseas citizens of an independent state, we, Korean people in Japan, have been making all possible efforts in educating our children in our own language and according to our national tradition, ever since Korea's liberation on August 15, 1945, from Japanese colonial rule. The Korean language and culture, to which our nation had once been prohibited by Japanese rulers from gaining access, have now been restored to their owners.

"Korean people in Japan have had to set up on their own Korean schools of all levels, ranging from primary schools to university, and to operate them on their own strength as well. Their concentration on the work of national education has been made necessary, because of the fact that they are denied their right to freely travel between Japan and their home country, and particularly, because of the fact that graduates from Korean high schools are not qualified to enter Japanese universities.

"Out of its continuous concern about the general development of Koreans' eduction in this country, and that of Korean University, in particular, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent Korean citizens in Japan educational funds and scholarships totalling more than 4,800 million yen (in Japanese currency), on 20 occasions, during the period from 1957 to early this year.

Korean University, since its founding, has concentrated on the task of enabling students acquire sufficient knowledge of the cultural traditions of Korea so that they may be ready to do all they can for the promotion of socialist construction in their homeland, as well as for further developing their national culture. The university has also spared no efforts in bringing up students to become people capable of working for peace in the world as well as for better friendly relations among the peoples of the world.

A gala reception was given by Han Duk Su, President of Korean University in Tokyo, on May 21, on the campus of the university, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of its founding. Present at the reception were 820 Japanese professors and scholars from 110 universities and research institutes across Japan.

"Asserting that Koreans' educational activities in this country can not be deemed desirable in any way, however, the Japanese Government has long been trying to destroy it, while multiplying its efforts to force an 'assimilation education' upon Korean children. And the Japanese Government's endeavours to ruin Koreans' national education have been becoming steadily more vicious since the conclusion of the 'agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan,' an agreement related to the 'ROK-Japan Treaty.'

"At the same time, Japanese authorities are endeavouring to estrange Korean citizens from Japanese people, levelling a completely groundless charge that Korean residents are abusing their educational right by anti-Japanese indoctrination of their children.

"Recently, the Japanese authorities were employing all the possible means to submit to parliamentary discussion as soon as possible what they called 'a bill for partial amendment of the education law' for the establishment of 'a foreigners' school system' whose principal aim was to place Koreans' education under their absolute control. But their plot has failed, owing to the rapid upsurge of opposition here and abroad.

"Overseas citizens of any independent state have the right to practise education for their children in their own language and according to traditions of their own country. This is so no matter what foreign country they may live in, because the right constitutes part of the right to self-determination of any nation. The right to education as such is firmly established in international law and practices, as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"Korean people in Japan have all the claims to their fully guaranteed educational right, the more so when the historical background to their present massive settlement in this alien country is taken into consideration. Nevertheless, the Japanese Government's attitude toward Koreans' educational issue runs diametrically counter to that which it is naturally required to take.

"I am convinced that all the Japanese friends here will give more positive support to us, Koreans, in our just work of national education."

President Han Duk Su proposed a toast to the health and happiness of all the Japanese guests present, who toasted back to the results made by Korean University during the past 10 years, under the continuous inspiration of their fatherland and Premier, and to further consolidating friendly relations between Japanese and Korean people. The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of amity and friendship.

At the reception, an art performance entitled, "Under the Sun of the Fatherland," was given by students of the university. Depicting the 10-year course traversed by Korean University since its founding, and the happy campus life of students, the large-scale dance and music epic moved the Japanese audience so much that they were reminded afresh of the superiority and justness of Koreans' democratic and national education.

The Japanese guests that day included: Seitaro Nakamura, (professor of atomic physics in Tokyo University), Kichisaburo Nakamura, (president of Research Institute of Comparative Law attached to Waseda University), Kichitaro Yokemura, (professor of Russian literature in Waseda University), Ichiro Katano, (professor of Hitotsubashi University and member of the Japan Science Council), Samezo Kurume, (professor of Hosei University and former president of the Ohara Research Institute), Seijiro Usami, (professor of Hosei University and president of the same institute), Yoshio Miyake, (rector of the economics department of Rikkyo University), Tadao Ishihara, (rector of the department of commercial sciences of Chuo University), Kaname Hayashi, (professor of Kanto-gakuin University and member of the Japan Science Council), Teijiro Mori, (vice-president of Tokyo Ladies' College of Physical Training), Kiyoshi Kurosawa, (former president of Yokohama State University), and Genryu Hata, (rector of the economics department of Saitama University).

Japanese People Campaign for Koreans' Education Right

The Japanese Government had failed to submit to the Diet session, as originally scheduled, within April the so-called "bill for partial amendment of the education law" for the establishment of "a foreigners' school system." This failure was owing to the unexpectedly rapid upsurge of opposition to the bill of Korean and Japanese people. Though shelved temporarily for another occasion, there is no doubt that the bill, evidently aimed at destroying Koreans' national education here, still is a matter of great concern to the Government so that it can in no way be put aside for long.

This is why the Government is still watching as eagerly as before for an opportunity to present the bill to the Diet. Under these circumstances, campaigns to scrap the bill have been vigorously developing during these several weeks, in such forms as mass rallies, direct petitions to the authorities, signature-collecting campaigns and even demonstrations. Among these campaigns the more important were as follows (excluded from them are those by Korean nationals):

Scene of the nationwide-scale meeting held on May 12 by some 800 Japanese people for united action to oppose revision of the education law and to defend Koreans' democratic and national education

At a meeting held on May 16 under the sponsorship of the Hiroshima Conference for Japan-Korea National Education Problems in Hiroshima Prefecture, editors of the organs of democratic organizations in the prefecture agreed to devote more space in their papers to problems on Koreans' educational right so that through their papers, they might force the Government to correct its policy to suppress Koreans' education.

Participating in the meeting were some 30 editors of organs from seven organizations.

On May 13, 10 representatives from the dramatic world, including Masao Shimomura, producer, and Tomoo Nagai, actor, interviewed Umekichi Nakamura, Education Minister, at the House of Representatives and demanded immediate abandonment of the plan to set up a foreigners' school system. They handed the minister a petition note bearing the signatures of 568 playwrights, producers, actors and actresses, as well as writers and reviewers.

On May 12, a demonstration was launched by several hundred members of the conferences on problems of Koreans' democratic and national education in Nagasaki Prefecture. The demonstrators shouted slogans: "Let's defend Koreans' education!" and "We oppose the establishment of a foreigners' school system!" The demonstration march was preceded by a mass meeting held that day. At the meeting, a resolution was unanimously adopted which says: "Koreans' education in their own language is quite legitimate in view of international law and practices. No one can be allowed to interfere in it for any reason whatsoever."

Some 800 Japanese people in Tokyo and from its neigh-

(Continued on page 5)

Opposition Surging Among S. Koreans to Troop-Dispatch

THE VIETNAM issue has become a matter of so great a concern to South Korean people that they can hardly spend even one night, free from this nightmarish obsession. When the political situation in South Vietnam is extremely unstable and the prospect of the daily widening war there is becoming darker, it is quite understandable that those people, whose sons are fighting on the Vietnamese battlefronts, are feeling extremely uneasy about their future. Indeed, to the people, whose sons were wrested from them to fight in Vietnam, even the harangues of politicians engaged feverishly in campaigning for the National Assembly election scheduled for next year sound no more than empty noises.

It is far more difficult than might be imagined, for a South Korean to level any outspoken criticism at the Pak Jung Hi regime on the question of the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam. Such an act will probably cost his life. Because, any such criticism is readily regarded as intended to oppose the national policy of the country: "All for the struggle against Communism!" Despite this danger, however, there is among the people growing opposition to the traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique to send more soldiers to South Vietnam.

EXPRESSING doubts about the nature of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, **Hankook Ilbo**, a South Korean daily paper, said in its Feb. 1 editorial that the Vietnamese war can hardly be regarded as a war for what the U.S. calls "the cause of justice," because, it is a war supported by none of the people of the world. Our doubts are more justified if it is taken into account that the U.S. itself seems to feel some hesitation in defining the nature of this war, and further that also in the United States, there is considerable opposition to the policy followed by the Johnson Administration in executing the war. **Chosun Ilbo**, another South Korean daily, carried on Feb. 18 an editorial entitled, "We oppose the Government's plan to increase ROK soldiers in Vietnam." Denouncing the Pak clique for their blind obedience to their U.S. masters, **Taegu Ilbo** (Feb. 18) and **Mail Shinmoon** (Feb. 22), both South Korean papers, write to the following effect: The South Korean regime is ready to say "yes" to any kind of U.S. request. This shows the complete lack of an independent national stand on the part of the regime. In its March 2 issue, Chosun Ilbo, though not in such a straightforward manner as the above two papers, made clear its stand to oppose the throwing of South Korean young men into the Vietnamese jaws of death. The paper said:

"Prevailing in most of the other Southeast Asian countries is the opinion that they can not find any reason why they should militarily intervene in the Vietnamese affairs, nor can they recognize the Vietnamese war as directly related to the defense of their own countries. And it is the opinion of most of the West European countries that U.S. military intervention in Vietnam has already gone far beyond the limits of legal justification."

ACCORDING TO press reports from Seoul, certain South Korean politicians declared on May 22 that in view of the political crisis in South Vietnam, no more troops should be sent there and the troops already sent to South Vietnam should be brought back. They said that "at the present juncture, troop dispatch to South Vietnam was unnecessary."

Mr. Y., leader of the recently organized opposition party, strongly condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique for their plan to reinforce the ROK military strength in South Vietnam when he was speaking at a meeting held on March 26 at Kwangjoo Senior High School (in South Cholla Province) to discuss the current situation. He said: "Pak Jung Hi's dangerous plan is aimed at diverting popular attention from the complete failure of his policy and to raise money to prolong his collapsing regime by dint of the blood of our youths in South Vietnam." A certain K, leader of an opposition party, recently predicted that "it would not be long—perhaps, at the latest by the general election scheduled for next year—before the troop-dispatch issue becomes such an important factor as may cause a change in political power."

Carrying placards reading: "we refuse to be U.S. cannon fodder in Vietnam!" and "Immediately suspend sending our brothers to Vietnam!" heroic South Korean students conducted demonstrations in opposition to the "ROK-Japan Treaty" during last year. These slogans were not only students" but they represented the unanimous voices of most people.

Graduates from Koryu University on Feb. 22 of this year held a demonstration in front of the National Assembly building, shouting slogans opposing the Pak clique's dispatch of troops to Vietnam

FOR WHAT CAUSE AND FOR WHOM are these ROK soldiers going to fight in Vietnam? Photo shows South Korean soldiers taking a recess in Vietnam where they had recently been sent to serve the U.S. aggressors as their cannon fodder.

Also that day, a statement was issued by the Hankook (ROK) Women's Association, declaring that the association will launch a large-scale struggle to frustrate the "Government's" plan to send more troops to Vietnam.

ON MARCH 23, a South Korean young man threw an egg at H. Humphrey, U.S. Vice-president, when he arrived in Seoul to urge the South Korean puppets to pour more soldiers into Vietnam to help the U.S. in its dirty war of aggression there. No one can say that this egg will not become a rock, and then, a bomb.

There are all the signs to show that South Korean people's struggle to oppose the dispatch of an increasingly larger number of ROK soldiers to Vietnam will be linked up with the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation, which is also steadily developing with every passing day in the country.

More S. Korean Puppet Soldiers Victimized in South Vietnam

Three hundred and seventy-two South Korean puppet armymen were killed in 10 days up to April 19 by the South Vietnam Liberation Army and guerrillas in Binh Dinh Province, according to a VNA report from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

U.S. Stepping Up Military Strength in S. Korea

The U.S. aggressors started on May 23 the large-scale expansion project of their air base in Taegu, South Korea, according to South Korean press reports.

It is one of the expansion projects the U.S. imperialists are undertaking in South Korea, while shipping in new military equipment from their mainland in preparation for a new war. Having wound up the expansion of the Soowon air base in Kyonggi Province, the U.S. imperialists are now scheming to newly set up air search bases in Taegu and four other areas and expanded the air bases in Kangreung, Kimhai and the Cheju Island.

S. Korean Workers at U.S. Organs Carry Through Demands

Reports from Seoul said that South Korean workers hired at several U.S. army organs in South Korea carried through their demands on May 21. They went on strike on May 11 in Seoul, Kwangjoo and Koyang of Kyonggi Province and in Woikwan of North Kyungsang Province, demanding wage increase and the improvement of working conditions.

Workers employed at the U.S. 37th Heavy-Armed Company stationed in the Seoul area, had been conducting a strike for an indefinite period of time, demanding a 65 per cent wage hike.

They waged a sit-down demonstration in front of the office of the U.S. 37th Heavy-Armed Company, and on May 12, over 100 workers in the Inchon area joined in the struggle in support of their demand. During the sit-down demonstration, 14 workers were arrested by puppet police.

The U.S. army authorities made all efforts to suppress workers' struggle. But the strikers stubbornly kept up their struggle in the teeth of bloody suppression by the Yankees.

The U.S. army authorities finally gave in and accepted the strikers' demands for the reinstatement of dismissed workers and a wage increase by 1,000 won.

Over 1,700 tram workers in Seoul on May 19 staged a sit-in struggle and held an emergency meeting at which they decided to go on a general strike from May 20 in demand of their right to subsistence, according to reports from Seoul.

The Pak Jung Hi clique is planning to transfer the tram-car business right of the "Hankook Electric Company" to the Seoul municipal authorities from June 1 this year.

If the transfer takes place, the working condition of the tram-car workers will become worse and many workers will be fired.

Perturbed by the move of the tram-car workers, the Pak Jung Hi clique arrested workers' representatives early in the morning of May 20 before they go into action.

(Continued from page 4)

bouring districts gathered on May 12 at the Kudan-kaikan Hall, Tokyo, and held a "national meeting for united action to oppose revision of the school education law and to defend Koreans' democratic and national education." The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Tokyo Metropoltan Conference for Defending Koreans' Eduction, consisting of five political parties and social organizations and by the Conference of Representatives for the Defense of Koreans' Democratic and National Education, consisting of nine political parties, trade unions and social organizations.

Participating in the meeting were also 130 representatives elected earlier that day from 14 political parties, social organizations and trade unions to submit a petition to the Government authorities concerned for the guarantee of the right of Koreans to educational activities. At the meeting, Masaharu Hatanaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association, made a report in which he called for continuous efforts of the participants to bring to naught finally the Government's plan to set up a oreigners' school system

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding the guarantee of Koreans' educational right, and an appeal addressed to the Japanese people.

A similar large-scale meeting was held that day also in Osaka city. Some of the participants later conducted signature-collecting campaigns at Osaka Railway Station and in front of the nearby Hanshin Building.

Sixty-nine professors of Waseda University in Tokyo on May 9 visited the Education Ministry and handed Seietsu Akaishi, chief of the Secretariat of the Education Ministry, a petition note demanding immediate suspension of suppressive measures against Koreans' educational work and the guarantee of the educational right of Koreans.

Twenty-Year Course of Korean Young Pioneers

The members of the Korean Young Pioneers in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are growing into future mainstays of the country through their activities. In the bosom of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK, they are enjoying a happy life as faithful sons and daughters of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Korean Young Pioneers will on June 6 commemorate the 20th anniversary of its founding.

"The people's Korea" will, in the following, inform you briefly on the glorious and triumphant history of the Korean Young Pioneers in the past two decades.

The Korean Young Pioneers was founded on June 6, 1946 under the direct guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The young pioneers, following the example of the Korean Children's Corps which took part in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung in the 1930's, and upholding the teachings of the KWP and the Marshal, have greatly contributed toward preparing Korean children as a reliable reserve force for communist construction in our country.

A number of heroes who devoted themselves to the cause of the fatherland and the people, including Li Soo Bok, who blocked the enemy embrasure with his breast in the Korean War, Kil Whak Sil, Li Byung Mo and many others, had all been reared in the Korean Young Pioneers.

Following the liberation, our young pioneers actively helped their parents, brothers and sisters in crusade against illiteracy, election campaigns, street cleaning work, etc., while studying hard, under the watchword "Always study and prepare for the future of the new democratic Korea!"

Also, in the crucible of the Korean War, our young pioneers fought bravely U.S. aggressors, displaying the mettle of Korea's boys and girls.

Even amidst the fires of the devastating war, our pioneers studied hard under the slogan "Studying is combating!" thus doing everything in their power to help their compatriots fight the enemy both in the battle line and in the rear.

Tanks, planes, battleships named "Young Pioneer" dashed through the enemy lines to wreak out hundred-fold thousand-fold vengeance upon the enemy.

There are numberless moving stories about the heroic deeds of Korean children.

Breathing his last, Suh Kang Ryun, member of the Young Pioneers, cried to the enemy: "You beasts! I am dying! But remember! There are tens of thousands of our heroic people who will take revenge for me! Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

Thus, our resourceful children continued struggle unflinchingly against the enemy, by forming children's partisan corps, children's lifeguards, children's self-defense units, etc., in various corners of the country.

In December 1958, when the postwar reconstruction work was in full swing, Marshal Kim Il Sung gave the Korean Young Pioneers another watchword: "Always be ready to become fine reserves for communist construction!"

Keeping this watchword in mind, all our young pioneers are feverishly preparing to become red fighters faithful to the Party and the leader, learning the revolutionary traditions of anti-Japanese partisan struggles and the Children's Corps, by taking active part in pioneers' work.

Working out a "Midget 5-year plan," and a "Midget 7-year plan," the Korean young pioneers are actively participating in the socialist construction of the country. They are spreading the "Model Unit Movement," following the examples of the parents, brothers, and sisters in the Chullima movement.

In our country, there are 32 "model young pioneer corps" including the Yaksoo Middle School, 381 "double model units" and 13,215 "model units." And 386 young pioneers were awarded the title of "The glory of Korean Children," the highest honor to the Korean children.

Thus, the Korean Young Pioneers is much loved by the Korean people, enjoying,

Young pioneers visiting the house of birth of Marshal Kim Il Sung in Mankyungdai, the cradle of Korean revolution

The Young Pioneers Corps of Mankyungdai Revolution School holding an anniversary parade on the playground

at the same time, the respect and praise of the people of the world.

Today, Marshal Kim Il Sung is extending warm care to them so that they may lead a happy life: He has supplied them with many facilities for study and sports, including well-equipped new schools, outdoor camping grounds and the world-famous Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace.

Thus, a boundlessly bright, happy and proud road is in store for the Korean young pioneers who follow the teachings of the Korean Workers' Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The Korean Young Pioneers Corps which is greeting the 20th birthday of the organization, enjoying warm love and care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, will make greater development in future.

Boys and girls warmly celebrate the 20th founding anniversary of the Korean Young Pioneers

What Information Do You Have on Korea?

Toward a Socialist Industrial State

With the victorious completion of the Five-Year Plan, our country has become a socialist industrial-agricultural country.

Today the Korean people are continuing their onward march at the speed of Chullima for fulfilment of the grand Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) laid down by the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1961.

The basic task of the Seven-Year Plan is to ensure all-round technical reconstruction of the economy as well as a cultural revolution relying on the triumphant socialist system, and to achieve a rapid rise in the standard of the people's living.

The Korean people have established the advanced system of socialism free from oppression and exploitation, by carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern part of the country after liberation and advancing the revolution further.

Socialist transformation of production relations alone is not enough for building socialism-communism. Socialist industrialization and technical reconstruction of the national economy must also be effected for development of the country's productive forces.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "We have transformed the relations of production on socialist lines so that all can have job and lead a good life. But this alone is not enough. Our task now is to carry out technical reconstruction to alleviate man's labour, enable people to earn much and live in affluence."

Korea's Seven-Year Plan can be called a plan for socialist industrialization and all-round technical reconstruction of the economy.

Between 1961 and 1967 the country's gross industrial output value will grow about 3.2 times, output of means of production and that of consumer goods rising 3.2 and 3.1 times respectively.

In 1967 our country will produce as much industrial goods as were produced in fourteen post-liberation years, that is, from 1946 to 1959. In that year, we will be producing in 13 days as much manufactured goods as were produced in the whole of 1944, the pre-liberation year.

Harvest yield will considerably increase and agriculture will make many-sided development. Grain output in 1967 will, it is planned, reach 6.6 million tons. This figure means 2.8 million tons more than in 1960 or 2.7 times that in 1944, the closing year of the Japanese imperialist rule. In the current Seven-Year Plan period agriculture is to receive about 70,000 tractors, (in terms of 15 h.p. units) and more than 13,000 lorries, and other latest machines and equipment and farm machines.

This upswing in industry and agriculture will result in radical improvement in the people's living.

The national income will increase 2.7 times in the plan period. This means a 9-fold increase over the pre-war year 1949.

Real incomes of the factory and office workers will more than double on the average. Income taxes from workers and office employees, will be abolished in the future and entire population will be freed once and for all from tax burden. (The system of agricultural tax in kind was abolished completely in April this year).

Great results have already been achieved in carrying out the Seven-Year Plan.

Before long our country will become a socialist industrial country with modern industry and developed agriculture, an enlightened country with developed science and technology.

(Our installments "*What Information Do You Have on Korea?*" ended with the last issue.)

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